ARRIVAL OF THE IRISH RIFLEMEN.

Reception by the Amateur Rifle Club-Crack Shots and Distinguished Visitors-A Lively International Contest at Hand.

The heroes of Wimbledon, some of them, at least, composing the famous Irish team of riflemen who are to contest for the international championship, arrived here yesterday afternoon by the steamer scotta. They were accompanied by several distingnished visitors, and, though their stay in America may be somewhat limited, there is reason to believe that their experience will be profitable to hands. The fact is that no event in the history of ride shooting has claimed a larger share of public attention, both here and in Great Britain and Ireland, than the approaching struggle in which the crack shots of America ireland are to engage. Should the gallant sons of Erin sustain a defeat, which by the way is a matter not yet definitely settled, their pluck in crossing the ocean to try their powers at the target will assuredly merit graceful recognition from their unerring brethren on this side of the stream. Howbeit, this event is a matter of mutual hope and congratulation, and the noble maxim that the best man wins will never have received happier illustration when the target has been banged for the last time. It is a fair and square engagement, partly in love, and of course a nutle reputation will step in. There is no doubt Columbia takes some pride in her riflemen, while Mrs. Frin thinks that her boys know a thing or two about a gun. At all events two big nations are looking forward to a magnificent display of marksmanship, and millions of people will read the result with joy or regret. THE PROBABILITIES.

It were idle at this late day to assume that because the Irish marksmen have been successful elsewhere-have, in fact, blinded a herd of bulls, so to speak-that our r demen should have anything to fear. There are such things as steadiness and courage in rifle shooting, and the recent record at Creedmoor inspires the hope that the approaching contest will, at all events, merit an honorable mention in the history of all international rifle shooting matches. Home contests excite not half the interest or curiosity which those between foreign elements create, and whatever the issue may be, it is generally assumed that where a peaceful contest is carried on between two nations the result is awaited with a feeling of intense uneasiness. Who will win the match, the American or the Irish ridemen? This will, of course, be the absorbing topic for days among those who take any interest in the noble sport. It is useless at this hour to dwell on the probable merits of the respective teams. The record of the Irish marksmen, which has been published time and time again, speaks for itself, while that of their competitors bears simply the stamp of increasing skill. That the Amateur Rifle Association have exercised a sound discrimination in the selection of their men there can be no doubt, and the contest will therefore be awaited with additional interest, in the hope that should defeat mark their efforts there will be little room left for reflection. THE ELCHO SHIELD.

It may be mentioned, by the way, that when the volunteer movement in England brought forth Wimbledon and its variety of annual rifle matches, Ireland as a country was excluded from participation in them. Those of Irish birth, it appears, might shoot at Wimbledon, but they might do so only as the representatives of some English or Scotch association. It is now about twelve years since the British National Ride Association was organized and, despite repeated appeals, the claims of the Irish riflemen for recognition were ignored. But at length they were admitted to the lists and carried off the Eicho shield from their English and Scotch competitors by one of the hignest scores ever made on Wimbledon Common. in this connection it is but just to mention that a great deal of the credit of this victory is due to Major Leech, the Captain of the Irish team, who, in his challenge to Ameri-can riflemen through the Henald, dated Detober 3, 1873, desired to draw the attention of the American people to the fact that the laws of Sreat Britain forbid the formation in Ireland of rifle corps similar to those which existed in great numbers in England and Scotland, and that any skill acquired by Irishmen in rifle shooting was the result of individual exertion under difficulties arising from discouraging legislation.

HARD LINES. Another fact worthy a passing notice is that the gentlemen who may be selected for the coming sontest do not claim to represent Ireland in the sense of considering themselves the best riflemen tense of considering themselves the best riflemen the country could produce. For reasons best known on the other side of the Athanto Ireland is, to a certain extent, permanently disarmed, and the mere fact of any person possessing firearms in a proclaimed district entitles them to a free pass to the Fenttentiary. Frue, under certain restrictions, geattemen of property may carry a gun, and it is from among these lew that we now have in New York the famous Irish Team. Should they be deteated—and there is no knowing how many times the buil's eye may wink on either side—allowance will doubless be made for riflemen by the British government. With all the disadvantages, however, it is surprising what remarkable scores they have made, and in time, should all the gallant firsh marksmen be allowed to fire away, there is reason to believe that all the buils will be blind of an eye throughout the country. Yet should stering firsh buils die from the wounds, farewell to bonest humor.

The Brish TEAM BOUND WEST.

The departure of the litish team awakened the livelest anticipations, both here and abroad. With the kindlest wishes of their countrymen—to say nothing of the most encouraging encomiums of the press—the team, accompanied by a party allke representative of nothity and the municipal authority of an instorical oid city, left Queenstown on the 5ta inst. The challenge of the Irishmen had been issued with characteristic manhiness. It was responded to with genuine American pluck. The terms were simple and they were promptly agreed upon. The Amateur Rifle Club of this city accepted it. It must, mercover, be borne in mind that the main object of this city accepted it. It must, mercover, be borne in mind that the practice of rifle snooting, and, having signified its consent to connect the international championship, sent circulars through the country inviving the best shots to come forward and results. the country could produce. For reasons best

prestice of ride shooting, and, having signified its consent to contest the international championship, sent circulars through the country inviting the best shots to come forward and practice, in order that a good competing team might be selected. Now if the circular has met with but little response outside of New York the fault cannot be laid at the door of the Amateur Rifle Club. True, this club has had the moral support of the National Rifle Association, which is supposed to include among its members the best rifle shots in the country, but the credit of bringing about this international contest belongs to the Amateur Rifle Club alone,

A BRIGHT LOOK-OUT.

but the credit of bringing about this international contest belongs to the Amateur kine club alone.

A BRIGHT LOOK-OUT.

The arrangements were some time ago agreed upon, and everybody knows that Creedinoor has been a lively place for at least a month. The arrival of the Irish team was on all occasions the prominent topic of conversation; their fame had preceded them, and the means and ways to defeat them—in other words, the best shots that the country could rurnish formed the theme of discussion. At a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Amateur Rife Cuo for the purpose of selecting a team to compete with their Irish competitors in the coming international match the following gentlemen were chosen:—Henry Fulton, Lieutenant Colonel H. A. Ghersieeve, General Thomas F. Dakin, L. L. Heppurn George W. Yaie, J. T. B. Collins, Colonel Joan Bodine, A. A. Anderson; the reserves being messrs. E. H. Saniord, J. S. Conlin, L. M. Ballard, F. S. Gardner and A. V. Canfield, Jr. Colonel W. Wingate was elected captain of the team, and it was resolved that they should practice at least twice a week prior to the international match.

MEETING OF THE TEAMS.

In anticipation of the arrival of the Scotta on

MEETING OF THE TEAMS.

In anticipation of the arrival of the Scotia on Monday evening, the members of the Executive Committee of the Amateur Rifle Club assembled at the office of Colonel Wingstee on Monday after-goon; but there using no sign of the conceasing. Monday evening, the members of the Executive Committee of the Amsieur Rife Club assembled at the office of Colonel Wingate on Monday aftermoon; but there being no sign of her appearance, the proposed reception was postponed. Yesterday morning, however, she was signalled in good time, and at noon Colonel Wingate, Captain of the club; Mr. L. F. Grant, Mr. A. Alford, Captain of the Breeve, F. T. B. Collins, Mr. F. C. Philbanks, Mr. J. S. Schirmernorn, Jr., and others assembled at the Cunard wharf to greet the Irish riflemen. The weather was exceedingly disagreeance, but their right in the tediousness of waiting. The meeting was of an entirely informal character. Major Leech informed the representative of the Herald that the marksmen had not yet been selected, but that the irist would shortly be made out. The following is a list of the entire party, including the riflemen and their visitors:—Major Arthur B. Leech, the Captain of the lifts Rife Association: the Lord Mayor of Dublin, Right Hon. Association: the Lord Mayor of Dublin, Rig

ning, with his daughter, Miss Manning; Captain P. Walker, Dr. J. B. Hamilton, M. D., Mr. J. K. Millner, Mr. Jonn Rigby, Mr. J. Wilson, Mr. Edmond Jonnson, Mr. J. A. Doyle, Mr. H. H. Foster, Mr. John J. Keity, Mr. John J. Bagnail, Mr. and Mrs. Waterhouse, Miss Harding, Mr. E. B. R. Keily, Mr. Thomas Keily, Miss Rose Keily, Miss Smithwick and Mr. Edward Lefroy.

The Executive Committee of the Amateur Club subsequently conveyed the distinguished party to the Wincisor Hotel. It will doubtless be interesting for the reader to

	****		Store		r Cent.
	Friand				2.48
1992	England		1.082		3.00
1004	Scotland		9/9		2.68
1985	.bngland		1.053		2.92
1 - 166	England		. 1,170		3.25
1967	England		. 1,097		2.04
1835	.Engiand	******* *****	. 1,166		3.24
1569	scottand		4,149		3.19
1870	England		1,166		3.24
1:71	England		1,204		3,34
	bugiand				3.3
1873	Ireland		. 1,125		3.35
The p	ractice average	of the Ir	ish tea	m as	com-
pared w	outh that of the	Amateur	Club.	their	pres
	onents, is given				**************
	Irich To	m, Amate	ur Club.	Dia	erence.
At 800	vards 3.60	3.			reent
At 9.0	yards 3.60 yards 3.13	2	45		rcent
AT LINE	varia 2 96		GOV	1 30 mm	W. CHANGE

General average ... 3.33 88 per cent The following table shows the best scores of the American team in the twelve practice matches held during the past two months. During the first six competitions fifty shots were taken each day, fifteen each at 500 and 900 yards, and twenty at 1,000 yards. This made the maximum score possible 200 points. The averages made under this arrangement were as follows:—

123 144 144 149 123 133 136 129 166 127

R 144 150 S 146 135 R 135 — S 154 137 The following were the scores made by the Irish team at Wimbledon in 1873:— Young 155 Wilson 152
Milner 155 Joyce 143
J. Righy 154 Lloyd 143
W. Righy 154 Johnson 158
Of the above team Milner, J. Rigby, Wilson and

Johnson will shoot at Creedmoor. have not yet been determined upon.

THE SCOTTISH AMERICAN RIPLE CLUB.

Last evening a tolerably well attended meeting was held at the armory of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, in Twenty-third street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Among those present were Colonel J. W. Marshall, Captains J. C. Dingwall, J. Munro, William C. Clark, Joseph Ross, Lyndsay, Lieutenant Colonel Laing, Mr. James Warnock, President of the Caledonian Mutual Benefit and Assurance Society; Messrs. Cameron, Bunter, Vannett, Dykes and others. In the absence of L. Wilson, editor of the Scotsman, whose name was first on the list of members of the temporary committee of organization. Captain Landsay called the meeting to order and stated the main objects of the movement. Captain Bruce proposed that Lieutenant Colonel Laing be sen chairman of this preliminary meeting. This proposition being unanimously carried Colonel Laing took the chair. Sergeant Cameron was named as secreary pro tem. Captain Lyndsay said that, inasmuch as a number of other rife clubs of various nationalities had been organized in New York, it was tanoght that it would not reflect well on the Scottish residents in this city to have the name of Scotland omitted from the list of rife associations here. He and others who had consulted on the subject were confident that they could get together a number of the very best shots, and he had good hope that if the society was soon organized they would be able in a short time to try conclusions at creedmoor with the members of the firsh-American Riffe Club. In case the organization was perfected, it was expected that Mr. James Gordon Bennett would accept the presidency of the cluo. This proposition being unanimously carried

James Gordon Bennett would accept the presidency of the cluo.

Colonel Beattie, Captains Munro, Dingwall, Lyndsay and Bruce were appointed a committee to consider on the proper name of the cluo, the qualification of membership and nomination of officers. After a short recess the committee reported that the name of the organization be "The Scottish-American Rifle Cinb of New York;" that all men of Scottish descent be eligible for membership, and that the officers consist of President, Vice Fresident, Secretary and Treasurer. The committee's report was accepted and a committee of three was appointed to wait on Mr. Bennett and ask if he will consent to become the President of the club.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE. Orders and Assignments.

Washington, Sept. 16, 1874. Rear Admiral John L. Worden is relieved from the 21st inst., and placed on waiting orders. Rear Admiral C. K. P. Rodgers is relieved from 'duty as Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks on the 21st inst., and ordered as Superintendent of the Naval Academy on that day. Lieutenant Commander Charles L. Huntington is detached from the Navy Yard at Philadelphia on the 1st of October, and ordered to the New York Navy Yard. Surgeon William E. Taylor from the Saranac, and ordered to Mare Island Navy Yard. Assistant Surgeon John L. Nelson from the Tuscarora, and ordered to return home and report his arrival. Leutenant Edward P. Wood is ordered to the Naval Academy. Edward P. Wood is ordered to the Navai Academy.
Master Edward B. Barry is ordered to the receiving ship Vermont at New York. Surgeon George
K. Brush is ordered to the Saranac at San Francisco. Surgeon Delevan Bloody ood to the receiving ship Vermont. Passed Assistant Surgeon William J. Simon to the Tuscarora, at the Mare island Navy Yard.

The Yellow Fever at Pensacola Navy Yard-Surgeon Todd Sick with the

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16, 1874. Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon G. B. Todd, at the Pensacola Navy Yard, is reported as sick with the yellow lever. Since the death of Surgeon Ackley he has been the only medical officer on duty, the two additional ones ordered there not having arrived. He has been indefatigable in his attention to the sick. A third medical officer, who is now at New Orleans, has been telegraphed to proceed immediately to Pensacola.

The Sloop-of-War Portsmouth. WASHINGTON, Sept. 16, 1874. The sloop-of-war Portsmouth sailed from San

Francisco on the 15th inst. for Alaska, to be gone, probably, several months. FORT MONROE, Va., Sept. 10, 1874.
The United States steamer Maydower, from

Annapolis, arrived here to-day. THE BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

The Iron-Clad Miantonomah To Be

Done With Our Ships.

Now that the iron-clads at the Gulf rendezvous have been despatched to New Orleans to look after the interests of the government, the busy hum of the artisan's hammer resounds through the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Hundreds of mechanics and laborers were at work yesterday in perfecting repairs. On the dry dock the second rate screw steam sloop-of-war Tennessee, twenty-three guns, 2,135 tonnage, is undergoing repairs. She is havfing a new berth deck placed in her, a work which will occupy two months' labor. The Tennessee is destined for the Asiatic squadron when ready for

service. The Miantonomah, third rate (screw) iron-clad, double-turreted, four guns, 1,225 tonnage, which has been laid up at Boston for several years, is has been laid up at Boston for several years, is now being towed from that place to this yard, where she will be thoroughly overhauled and repaired, preparatory to joining the fiest at Key West. She will require several weeks! work in order to fit out. The Miantonoman is the famous vessel which conveyed ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy Fox on his famous voyage in the Mediterranean a few years ago. She is an excellent seaboat, and would exercise a wonderful amount of moral suasion upon the chivalry of New Orleans should she ever be called upon to moor at the Crescent city.

EDUCATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Meeting of the Board of Education-Its Budget for the Ensuing Year.

The Board of Education met in the hall at the rner of Grand and Elm streets at four o'clock yesterday afternoon. Fifteen members were present, and President Nellson occupied the chair. The doings of the Board in the first part of its were comparatively unimportant. Numerous communications were received and referred to proper committees, while reports from committees on matters referred at previous sessions of the Board were read and approved. Superintendent Henry Kiadle reported to the Board the results of examinations made since the opening of the schools, into their general condition and organization, and the condition of their buildings. This document recited that the schools had in attendance on reopening 91,887 scholars. Of these 89,782 were in the primary and grammar grades, 742 attending the colored schools, 1,058 the Normal School, and 305 the Model School. in 1873, Mr. Kiddle said, there were 77,976 pupils present when the schools reopened-13,911 less than the number now reported. The causes for this large difference are found in the fact that last September several schools could not be opened with the others on account of repairs not having been finished in them. Otherwise the aggregate number of pupils then would have been about 83,000. This year schools Nos. 2, 45 and 46 could not for a like reason resume their sessions in concert with the others, and hence the aggregate number of scholars was about 3,000 less than it would have been. But the new districts added to the city have brought under the care of the

twould have been. But the new districts added to the city have brought under the care of the Board of Education about 4,000 pupils, who have been counted in the number attending at the reopening of the Schools. Taking all these nagares into consideration Mr. Kiddle estimates that school attendance within the old districts of the city has been increased from that of last year by about 7,500 conidera. The Superintendent says also in his report that of 2,353 teachers there were sixty-seven absent on the reopening of the schools. He esteems the condition of the schoolhouses in the main good, but that in some districts more buildings are wanted; and he cites the cases of the new Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards, wherein the schools are greatly overcrowded, because the teachers prefer to violate the bylaws of the Board rather than turn away calidren, who can find instruction nowhere else.

The Board, after the reading of Mr. Kiddle's report, ordered to be paid a claim, had since 1871, by James B. Boynton, against the former school trustees of District No. 1, of West Farms; adopted a report naming the teachers for the evening schools, and accepted the resignation of Lorenz. Carey, trustee from the Sixth ward, in whose place Mr. Nealis was appointed.

Now happened a queer incident, which defines the official title of each instructor in the public schools to be "teacher." The Committee on Evening Schools reported Professor Alberto de Tornos for "professor" of the Spanish language in the Evening High School. President Nelson's dislike for pretentious tities was shown immediately. He said that he did not believe that the regulations of the Board recognized a "professor" in a public school, and a memoer of the Evening Schools Committee replied that "eacher" was the title meant and the one that should be inserted in the resolution. The remarks agitated a "professor" in the Board replied that "eacher" was the title meant and the one that should be inserted in the Fesolution. The remarks agitated a professor" in a public

are the estimates:—

TO THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT FOR THE
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK:—
GENTLEMEN—In compliance with the circular of the
Comptroller, dated the 5th day of August last, the Board
of Education submits herewith to your Honorable
Board an estimate of the amount of expenditures which
will be required by this Board for the year 1875, for the
support of the public schools in the twenty-four wards
of the city, viz:—
For salaries of teachers in the grammar and
primary schools, in the twenty-four wards. 12,009
For salaries of teachers and panitors in the Normal College and schools—
For salaries of teachers and jamitors in the
evening schools.

Total 13,500
For salaries of teachers and jamitors in the
covering schools.

For salaries of teachers and jamitors in the
covering schools.

For salaries of teachers and jamitors in the
covering schools.

For salaries of teachers and jamitors in the
covering schools.

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covering schools.

For salaries of teachers and jamitors in the
covering schools.

For salaries of teachers and jamitors in the
covering schools.

For salaries of teachers and jamitors in the
covering schools.

.\$2,686,500 195,000 100,000 For gas for all the schools and the hall of the For pass for at the school premises.

For pianos and repairs of

For workshop, wages and materials.

For microental expenses and ordinary repairs to

bundings, furniture and heating apparatus by
the ward trustees, including compensation to
cleras of Boards of Frustees.

For incidentals, repairs, stationery, printing, &c., for the Normal College (current
expense by the committee).

\$1,000

For incidentals for Normal College, appa-

For incidental repairs, stationery, printing, Ac., &c., for the evening schools.

For incidental repairs, stationery, printing,
Ac., &c., for the colored schools.

For incidental repairs to the half of the Board
and for printing, stationery, advertising and
other incidental expenses of the Board of
Education.

9,000

.\$3,170.0.0 Total for public school purposes...
For curporate schools, the apportionment of the State per acts of the Legislature.

Total. \$3,683,000

Total. \$3,683,000

Resolved. That the estimate hereto annexed of the expensiture which will be required by this Board for school purposes for the year 1875, amounting to the sum of \$5,684,000, be duly authenticated by the President and Clerk and submitted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and a duplicate thereof turnished to the Board of Aldermen as required by section 112 of chapter 350 of the Laws of 1875, and in compliance with the circular of the Comptroller of the city of New York, dated the 5th day of August, 1874.

The report of the committee to the Board said that the sum required for 1875 is \$89,000 less than that procured for the present year, and that were it not for the expense necessitated by the establishment of the Nautical School and by the provisions of the Compulsory Education bill the difference in favor of the budget of 1876 would be \$169,000. The committee estimate that the expense attending the Nautical School will be \$50,000, and that following the enforcement of the Compulsory bill will be \$30,000.

A PAMILY POISONED.

Criminal Carelessness of a New York Druggist-Aconite Found in a Quantity of Roots and Herbs. NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 16, 1874.

A case of wholesale poisoning has just come to public notice here. A few days ago Mr. C. J. Ender, a merchant in this city, purchased at a large wholesale drug store in New York a quantity of roots and herbs, which, when made into a tea, are thought to be an excellent remedy for various diseases. This particular remedy is well known to Fitted Out for Service-What is Being, our German citizens, who use it when occasion re-

diseases. This particular remedy is well known to our German citizens, who use it when occasion requires. On Monday night of this week a tea was made of the preparation, and drank by Mrs. Ender, her son and other members of the family. A few minutes after drinking the tea the young man was TAKEN DREADFULLY SIGK, with pains and cramp in his stomach, and a physician was sent for. Meanwhile Mrs. Ender was similarly prostrated, and the conviction was forced home that the family had been poisoned. This was strengthened by Dr. Bellosa. Other physicians who had been summoned coincided in this opinion, and vigorous measures were resorted to to save the lives of the sufferers. By administering emetics and other remedies the lives of all were saved, but the chances had been against such a result. Yesterday hoon Mrs. Ender was very low, life and death trembling in the balance, but to-day she is better. This morning the beverage was subjected to

A CHEMICAL ANALYSIS,
as was also the roots and herbs. In both large quantities of acomite, or wolfbane—a deadly polson—were found. How the poison came in the preparation is not known, but it must have been present when purchased in New York, as the package containing it was not opened or disturbed until the night it was used with such nearly latal results. Mr. Endersays he had the herbs weighed out to him from a box, and that a large quantity remained. In this view it might be well to inquire hew many other purchasers at this store nave been prosoned, or the locality of the store and the name of its proprietor, that the facts might be laid before the puolic. It is evident that some-body has been criminally careless. Mr. Ender's son is still sufferieg from the effects of the polson.

At the Exchange Salesroom yesterday James M. Miller sold, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of George E. Hame, referee, the three story brick building, with lot, located on the south side of Eightieth street, 200 feet cast of Third avenue (lot 25x102.2) to Charles White & Co., second mortgages, for \$11,725. This was the only business transacted in the onen market.

A REPLY TO MOULTON.

General Tracy's Answer to the Criticisms of the Mutual Friend.

General Tracy has replied to Mr. Moulton's statements, which seemed calculated to damage him in his character as Mr. Beecher's leading counsel. In his answer he denies that he was Mr. Beecher's counsel when Mr. Moulton first sent for him after the publication of the Bacon letter. He had always believed that the charge of an improper proposition made by Mr. Tilton in his "True Story" was false, believing, as he did, that "some playful and innocent remark" made by Mr. Beecher to Mrs. Tilton had been "misconstrued" and "by jealousy magnified" and made the subject of offence. General Tracy asserts that the position which he first assumed was at the special request of Mr. Moulton. He accuses Mr. Moulton of "treachery" in publishing the private conversation held with him at his (Mr. Moulton's) instance. Despite all this General Tracy declares that he will not violate Mr. Moulton's confidence, for if he held a private conversation with the Devil he would respect the Devil's confidence. General Tracy virtually admits that he appealed fervently to Mr. Tilton in order to induce him to submit to a compromise, and he makes the amusing statement that Mr. Mouiton compared his

(Tracy's) eloquence in talking to Tilton to that of the greatest orators in ancient and modern times, and declared that General Tracy had eclipsed them all. General Tracy is convinced that Mr. Thiton's reconciliation with his wife was never sincere, and that it was mainly prompted by the desire of retaining control of her. In regard to Mr. Moulton's assertion that General Tracy shed tears in appealing to Mr. Thiton, he says that was owing to the chronic condution of one of his eyes. As to the charge that he received confidences from Mr. Thiton on the promise never to act as Mr. Beecher's counsel, General Tracy says that his promise only covered the first charge of improper advances, and not the latter charge of adultery. In regard to the conversation from which General Tracy derived his belief in Mr. Thiton's "hisanity," he says:—'I asked Mr. Thiton in that conversation—is it possible that alter publishing to the world that the offence was one for which an apology can be made by one gentleman and accepted by another, after admitting that the act was one which did not disturb your friendly relations with Mr. Beecher, you can now ask the world to believe that that offence was the seduction of your wife and the seducer her pastor? To do so, "I said, "would, in my judgment, be to proclaim yourself among the meanest and basest of mankind." He replied, "Something like that was said of Lord Bacon;" and I discovered that, in associating his acts with that of a great but dishonored name, I had complimented him. The conversation continued, and on his repeating that he might be led to make the charge of adultery against Beecher, I determined to make one more edors to arouse him to a sense of the sname it weemed to me he would incur, and I said, "Thiton, I do not say that a man may not forgive the wife who has failen. Indeed, under some circumstances I think it might be his duty to do so; but he can never forgive the man and resume friendly relations with him. After having-stated an offence and admitted that you had accepted and declared that General Tracy had eclipsed give the wife who has failen. Indeed, under some circumstances I think it might be his duty to do so; but he can never forgive the man and resume friendly relations with him. After having-stated an offence and admitted that you had accepted an apology for it, and had since been the friend of Mr. Beecher, to now say that that offence was adultery, committed with your wife, would be, in my judgment, to merit the contempt of every honorable man." He said, "I know there is a code of bonor which prevails with ordinary men that one cannot forgive a wife, and particularly a man, for such an offence. But I am governed by no such sense of honor; mine is an extraordinary sense oi honor." And I agreed with him that it was. In another part of this same conversation Tilton made some remark complimentary of myself with regard to some professional business which had recently transpired, and then said:—"But for myself I do not profess to have any ability for small matters, but I have great ability for great affairs. Give me a grand field or a great controversy and I am great." In another instance, at the same interview, referring to the great controversy which a charge of adultery against Beccher which all parties must play in it, he said:—"Beecher is a great antagonist—the greatest in the country, save one—that is myself!" I did ask myself during the conversation, is this egotism or is it insanity? What he said and the manner in which he said it made a profound impression upon my mind, and I repeated the conversation to two or three different persons expressing, as I did to Moulton, my doubt whether the man's mind had three different persons expressing as I did to Moulton, my doubt whether the man's mind had not been thrown from its balance. The charge that he tried to persuade Mr. Tilton

The charge that he tried to persuade Mr. Tilton not to make his statement, and sought to induce the committee not to meet on the night his statement was to be made, General Tracy also admits, and his reason for this is that its publication would "loose the floodrates of scandal and greatly higher Mr. Beecher," of whose innocence General Tracy was convinced. This argument General Tracy seeks to strengthen by quoting General Butler's declaration to Mr. Tilton that the publication of his statement would wound Mr. Beecher and kill him (Mr. Tilton). and Kill him (Mr. Tilton).

MOULTON TO BE ARRESTED TO-DAY.

Frank Moulton, the "mutual friend" of Rev. H. W. Beecher and Theodore Tilton, will, it is rumored, be arrested to-day upon complaint of Miss E. D. Proctor, who charges him with the publication of a malicious libel against her, and claims damages therefor in the sum of \$100,000. The complaint will be filed at the United States Crount. Court, and the warrant for Moulton's arrest is to be placed in the flands of a deputy United States marshal. Mr. Moulton is "at home?" and expresses no alarm at the dire consequences thus threatened by General Tracy, the counsel for the fair complainant in the case.

REORGANIZING THE BOOK TRADE. A Uniform Rate of Discount To Be Es-

A committee of publishers, dealers and jobbers of the book trade held a session yesterday afternoon, at the store of Messrs. Sheldon & Co., for the purpose of perfecting a constitution and bylaws for the Central Booksellers' Association. Mr. A. C. Barnes presided, and the following gen, tlemen were present:-Messrs. William Lee and B. F. Ticknor, of Boston; Edmund Claxton, of Philadelphia; Waiter S. Appleton and P. Farrelly, of New York. of New York.

The following resolutions, which were adopted at the last meeting, were read and made the basis

of yesterday's session.

Resolved, That the signers of these resolutions do organize themselves as an association under the name of the "Central Booksellers' Association."

Resolved, That the Chair appoint a committee of eight to perfect said organization, by a constitution and code of bylaws, and report the same at an adjourned meeting to be called by said committee.

Resolved, That the maximum scale of discounts already presented and ratified by a large majority of the book trade, be recommended to said committee as the maximum rate by all jobbers in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, &c.

Resolved, That the referred to said committee for consideration that each publisher should agree to protect said scale so lar as it applies to his own publications by requiring from the dealers to whom he gives Jobbers' rates an agreement not to underseil such maximum rates.

The policy of establishing a system.

rates.

The policy of establishing a uniform rate of discount to the retail and wholesale jobbers, fixing a maximum sum, instead of the double and triple discount at present prevailing, was debated at length, during which it was contended that publishers, as jobbers, may reserve the right to establishers, as jobbers, may reserve the right to establishers. lishers, as jobbers, may reserve the right to estab-lish their prices at such figures to customers who wholesale their books, other than those dealers who

wholesale their books, other than those delices are not publishers.

A sketch of the constitution and bylaws was presented by Mr. Barnes and adopted in committee. The first provides that the name of the organization shall be the "Central Booksellers' Association" of New York and vicinity, and details the form of organizing—to wit, for the election of a President, Secretary and Treasurer, an Executive

and Arbitration Committee.

The bylaws contain the provisions as to how the rule of discounts shall be established and applied and of the discipline and penalties for the violations of the same.

THE FALL BOOK TRADE SALE. Sixth Day.

Owing to the very heavy invoice contributed by Messrs, Scribner, Armstrong & Co., their sale was continued to yesterday morning, and was a most remarkable success. The following large amounts of books were disposed of :- Harland's "Common Sense in the Household," 4,500 copies; Holland's "Bonnicastie," 359; "Bitter Sweet," 300; Holland's other works, 950 volumes; Jules Verne's works, "Earth to Moon," "Floating City," "Gun Club," "Meridiana," &c., 1,215 volumes; "Epochs of History," 550 volumes; "Brie-a-Brac" series, 600 volumes; "Library of Wonders," 750 volumes; Proude's and Mommsen's histories, 432 volumes; "Gurtius" (new) Greece," 150 volumes; "Guyot's Geography," 1,000 volumes, and over 2,000 volumes of other miscellaneous works, realizing upward of \$20,000.

Roberts Brothers, of Boston, contributed a lengthy invoice of standard and miscellaneous

Roberts Brothers, of Boston, contributed a lengthy invoice of standard and miscellaneous books, which brought good prices.

Mr. William J. Middleton, of New York, contributed a fine selection of choice classics, embracing Disraell's "Curiosities of Literature" (\$7 a \$30), Lamb's, Burton's, Hailam's, Milman's, Stanley's and Poe's works; Professor Wilson's, Ingoldsby's, Simms' and the writings of other emiment classic authors. Under Joe Poster's manipulations this invoice brought excellent prices.

prices.

The firm of G. &. C. Merriam, of Springfield, Mass., was represented at the sale vesterday by a contribution of 150 copies of Webster's Dictionary, which brought full prices. Mr. Watter S. Appletion made Mr. Merriam an offer for dictionaries to the amount of \$75,000 on a lot at \$1 per copy less than trade price, which offer was refused.

The invoice of Messrs. Lee & Shepard, of Boston, and Lee. Shepard & Dillingham, of New York, next

came up, and, as usual, started off with en éclat equalled but by 'ew lists offered. Their "Juveniles" are eagerly sought for by all dealers, and usually command full rates. The publications of Oliver Optic, Sophie May, Elijan Keilogg, James De Mille and others are books which any child may read with the utmost satisfaction and profit. Besides the very extensive list of juvenies diessrs, Lee, Shepard & Dillinguam had an immense invoice of works on belles lettres, history, literature, art and poetry, covering every range. There were the works of Macaulay, Bacon, John Stuart Mill, Dean Allord, Taomas Buckle, Eliiu Burritt, George H. Calvert, Robert Collyer, Douglass Underwood, and others too numerous to mention. The sale of this invoice occupied about The sale of this invoice occupied about

To-day the most important sale will be that of Messrs. Scribner, Welford & Armstrong, of a finely assorted contribution of English publications.

BATTLE OF THE BILLIARD BALLS.

Two Well Known Pugilists Interrupted by the Police in a Bowery Saloon. The inhabitants of that part of the Bowery between Houston and Bleecker streets, on the west side, and the passers by were somewhat astonished the night before last by a descent on a liquor saloon in the centre of the block by the police. The sudden bursting in of the place by the omcers. many of whom were in citizens' dress, atmany of whom were in citizens' dress, attracted an immense crowd of people and created great excitement. The police were brought to the spot by information received at the station house that two men named "Joe" Coburn and "Paddy" Burns were engaged in a private prize fight in the back room of the saloon. When the officers arrived on the spot the fight was over and Coburn was the only combatant on the ground. Burns had escaped by a back door. No arrests were made, as Coburn said no offence had been committed against him, and even if there had been committed against him, and even if there had been committed on make a complaint. Upon this the police leit the place and dispersed the crowd that had gathered outside. The little sfair appears to have passed of very pleasantly; but, instead of being a prize light, it proved to be nothing more serious than a little diversion in the shape of a free fight with billiard bails.

Yesterday afternoon Joe Coburn swore out a warrant of arrest against Burns and John Murphy, two men who had assaulted him with billiard bails in the saloon. It appears from Coburn's statement that he was sitting peaceably in one end of the billiard room when the parties named picked the balls from the pool table and began to pet thim with them. Bail No. 13 ("a good bail") hit Josepa on the lorehead and bounded up, making a hole in the piaster ceiling. Burns and Murphy will be taken to the Tombs Court to-day, when a different story may be told. tracted an immense crowd of people

YOUNG MEN'S WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE LEAGUE. Lecture by Mrs. Amanda Deyo-Prohibition and Woman Suffrage-A Radi-

cal Lecturess. The usual weekly meeting of the Young Men's Woman's Suffrage League was held last evening at Plimpton Hall, and the small audience was about evenly composed of both sexes. The Chairman, while waiting for the lecturess to make her appearance, spoke on the hard position of women and the splendid position of men. He spoke of rich husbands beating and starving their wives and of several other usual horrors committed by men against their better halves. He also said

shat women who worked behind counters did not get enough for it. He did not say that young men who worked behind counters lived in the lap of luxury.

In the meantime the lecturess of the evening, Mrs. Amanda Deyo, of Dutchess county, entered the room and was introduced, She said, of course she had not made any preparation, but that the subject she chose was "Prohibition and Woman Sufrage." She said that there was an eternal battle between truth and error, but that truth in the end was bound to conquer. She added that alcohol was a poison and did a great deal of harm and was responsible for crine. It was a mistake to punish murder with death, because that was the same as to cure a bite of a mad dog by letting the person be bitten again by a mad dog, and this was wrong. There should be some other punishment for murder. The law did not allow arsente, strychnine and objunt to be sold openiyon the counters of saloons, but it allowed alcohol to be. This was wrong, because if one poison was iorbidden all should be. Prohibition was a necessity in a community like this, because laws were made to govern weak people who could not abstain from alcohol. Therefore, it ought to be forbidden. There was more nutrition in a loaf of bread than in a gallon of alcohol. Regarding woman's suffrage the lecturess from Dutchess thought that this was a very great country, in which she thanked God that she could say what she pleased for the moral advancement of the people, and she thought the women should be allowed to vote just the same as men. She was considerate and kind enough to add that she did not look on women as being any higher than men, but they should be entitled to the ballot as well as the men. Then everybody would be happy.

After the lecture a free discussion ensued on the subject. Everybody seemed to think one way.

thirty-fourth year of his age. The deceased ciergy man was born in Rahan, Kings county, Ireland, and was a near relative of the illustrious Dr. Cantwell, Bishop of Meath, When St. Bridgetts Seminary was establish d in Tullamore for the education of pupils for the Australian mission, in education of publis for the Australian mission, in 1860, by the Rev. P. Dunne, now Vicar General of Melbourne, young Cantwell was the first pupil to respond to the call. He pursued his studies with an unalterable purpose and passed into All-Hal-lows College, where he studied theology. He then an unalterable purpose and passed into All-Hallows College, where he studied theology. He then came to this country, and was admitted to the Franciscan College in Allezhany, N. Y., where he was ordained in 1809. He was adopted by Bishop Bayley, who assigned him to St. John's church at Paterson as assistant pastor. Bishop Corrigan granted him a vacation this year, and on the 4th of July, in company with the Rev. J. P. Smyth, of St. Mary's, Jersey City, he sailed in the Cunard steamship China for his native land. He was in the enjoyment of good health, and was of a robust constitution. On the 2d inst. he embarked on the Parthia in company with Father Smyth. It was, he thought, a voyage to his adopted country, but it proved a voyage to etermity. He was attacked with pnenmonia, and when the steamship arrived at her dock last sunday morning he was carried out and placed in St. Francis' Hospital, Jersey City, where he died at hall-past ten o'clock resterday morning, just three days after his arrival. A consultation of physicians was held on Monday, and it was decided that his case was hopeless. The remains will be conveyed to Paterson and the funeral will take place from St. John's church.

DEATH OF REV. JOSEPH BRUNEMAN, O. S. F.

Rev. Joseph Bruneman, Order of St. Francis. ho for many years officiated on the Long Island mission, having been stationed at Sag Harbor. Southhold, Smithfield, Rockaway and other places in the diocese of Brooklyn, at various times, died in the diocese of Brooklyn, at various times, died at St. Peter's Hospital, in the latter city, on Tuesday evening. Deceased, who was fifty-eight years of ago, was a native of Germany. He was a most zealous and exemplary priest, and those who have been under his pastoral care will deeply deplore his death. Father Bruneman was, at time of his death, pastor of St. Mary's Star of the Sea, Rockaway, but was compelled a few weeks ago to retinquish his charge because of mailing health. The funeral services will be held at St. Peter's church, Hicks street, on Friday morning (to-morrow), when a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated. The remains will be interred in the Cemetery of the Holy Cross, Flatbush.

THE JERSEY POISONING CASE.

Death Dealt Out by the Druggist-The Apothecary and His Clerk Disap-

pear.
The inquest on the body of the infant Joseph Mahon, that died recently in Hoboken from the effects of a dose of Croton oil administered recklessly instead of castor oil by an apothecary's cierk, was held by Coroner Parslow, in Hoboken, last evening. The parents testified to having received a small bottle of medicine from a cierk in the drug store of Gottmoid Pape, in First street, between Grand and Adam, and getting instructions to give two spoonids of it to the child. Immediately after the administration of the dose the inlant was seized with convusions, and died after suffering for two hours. On the following morning the cierk denied—ont subsequently admitted—that he had made the blunder. Pape has disappeared, and so has the cierk, whose name even is not yet known. Charles Wolstein, the regular cierk in the shop, swore that Pape only employed the ingitive cierk last week and that he could not speak English. After the taking of medical testimony the jury returned a verdict that death had ensued from the dose of croton oil, and severely censured the cierk for his criminal reckiessness and the proprietor for employing such an incompetent person. A search will be made for them and the case brought before the Grand Jury. clerk, was held by Coroner Parslow,

INCENDIARY FIRE.

At a late hour on Tuesday night the frame unoccupled building situated at the intersection of Knickerbocker and Schoffer avenues, East New York, was set on fire by some unknown scoundrel, and before the dames could be extinguished the structure was enurely consumed. The loss sustained by the owner, William T. Mills, of Myrtle avenue, is \$1,500.

THE UNIVERSALIST CONVENTION

Proceedings Yesterday-The Place of Universalism in the Christian Army. The Universalist Convention assembled yesterday at nine o'clock, in Dr. Chapin's church, to hold

a prayer and conference meeting, of which the Rev. Mr. Nye had the direction. Prayers and brief addresses were delivered by Revs. Fletcher, Bosserman, Mrs. Olympia Brown, and others, and this exercise was becoming more and more interesting to the members when it was abruptly closed by the arrival of the hour for business. At ten A. M. Mr. Drullin called the Convention to order. Reports of committees were then presented. Last year eight State conventions held their sessions at periods which conflicted with the General Convention. They were requested to change their time of meeting, and six have done so, while two have not been heard from. Brief obituary resolutions were presented and adopted touching the decease of Revs. J. G. Bartholomew, F. S. Bacon, A. G. Clarke, William W. Wilson, S. J. McMorris and C. S. Hillesbeck. The Illinois State Convention proposed a distinct gen-eral convention for the West, which the Convention here, by adopting the report of the committee vesterday, emphatically opposed and deprecated as tending to divide or alienate the affections of the people from their Church in its constitutional forms. The communication of the Illinois Convention was then referred to the Board of Trustees for such action as they might deem expedient.

The Rev. Mr. Jones, of Missouri, made formal application for help to plant Universalism in a neglected district of that State. He was recommended to seek the fellowship of the Missouri State Con-

lected district of that State. He was recommended to seek the fellowship of the Missouri State Convention. The trustees were authorized to expend \$1,000 in mission work among the Germans in the United States.

ENIVERSALISM IN SCOTLAND.

Rev. J. M. Mitchell, or Edinburgh, Scotland, was introduced, and oriefly addressed the Convention on the footh-ld that Universalism has taken in Scotland. Less than a year ago the Woman's Centenary Association sent him \$250 in gold, with which he established preaching services every Sabbath in the Scotch capital and occasional services in the historic scene of Scott's literary works—Abbotsford. These services are well attended. He also brought nither with him two theological students to be educated here. Mr. Mitchell will remain here also for some time.

Dr. C. K. True, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Whitestone, L. L. was introduced and made a few remarks in the interest of the National Temperance Society. He wanted the Universalist body to become active promoters of the society, and he wanted especially to obtain subscriptions of \$10 a year, to run for dwy years, to neip it financially. He expressed his delight with the prayer spirit which pervaded the devotional meeting and the leliowship of the spirit that seemed to be in all their proceedings. As suitable to Dr. True's remarks, and to relieve their position, the Convention arose and sang with spirit the hymn, "Come Holy Spirit," &c., led by Rev. Mr. Nye.

Universalists of the Convention of was then delivered by

sition, the Convention arose and sang with spirit the hymn, "Come Holy Spirit," &c., led by Rev. Mr. Nye.

UNIVERSALISTS' PLACE IN CHRIST'S ARMY.
The "occasional sermou" was then delivered by the Rev. E. H. Capen, of Providence, R. I., from the text II. Corinthians, x., 4—"For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but are mighty through God to the pulling down of strongholds." Mr. Capen referred briefly to the character and experience of the members of the Convention before him as soldiers of Christ. Some were battle-scarred veterans, others are drilled soldiers, ready for any loe, and others again are raw recruits, just entering on the warfare. He addressed himself then to his subject, in three aspects, namely:—The nature of this conflict, which not only the whole Church of Christ is waging, but the Universaits denomination in particular; the extent and scope of this conflict, ovextensive with humanity, and the weapons which are and must necessarily be used. The objects of this warfare—sin and error in every form, including the latest expressions of materialism by Professor Tyndail; the weapons used and to be used, truth in its widest and most powerful forms, especially the Word of God, the power and influence of the Holy Ghost, a cultured ministry and Christian literatuge. In elaborating these ideas Mr. Capen paid a fitting tribute to the memory of Pather Bailou, one of their founders, whom he deemed worthy of a place with St. Augustine and John Caivin. The theology of New England was iron clad, but his sturdy lance pierced its armor. Mr. Capen made an eloquent plea for demoninational ciorits among the poor, for home and foreign missions, and said that the Church that failed or neglected these interests deserved to die, and would most assuredy die. He wanted his denomination at chorts among the poor, for home and foreign missions, and said that the Church that failed or neglected these interests deserved to die, and would most assuredy die. He wanted his denomination and classity it with Spiritualists, S

entitled to the bailot as well as the men. Then everybody would be happy.

After the lecture a free discussion ensued on the subject. Everybody seemed to think one way.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A CATHOLIC OLERGY.

MAN.

The diocese of Newark, N. J., lost yesterday one of its most active and promising priests in the death of the Rev. Patrick F. Cantwell, assistant pastor of St. John's church, Paterson, in the thirty-fourth year of his age. The deceased ciergy-

togs, and a suitable response thereto was sent back.

In the evening a mass meeting was held in Dr. Chapin's church, at which addresses were delivered on the state of the denomination, its work and its relation to other denomination, its work and its relation to other denominations, by Dra. E. H. Chapin, A. A. Miner, E. C. Bolles, R. H. Pullman and Mr. R. Frothingham.

During the recess between the morning and afternoon sessions the delegates to the Convention gathered in the lecture room of the church and had a social time together.

THE WOMEN'S CENTENARY ASSOCIATION meanwhile assembled in the church and held their annual meeting. Mrs. Soule presided, and reports were read by Mrs. F. J. Whitman, Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. A. C. Thomas, the Tract Committee, and by Mrs. Soule. Mrs. Thomas has had twenty-lour different tracts published, twelve of them being doctrinal and disputative, six being consolatory and the rest miscellancously religious; 854,000 pages bave been distributed during the year. The Treasurer's reports showed the grand total receipts of the year up to date to Ingious; 854,000 pages have been distributed during the year. The Treasurer's reports showed the grand total receipts of the year up to date to be \$40,150 17. Portions of this sum have been permanently investments, amounted to \$24,863 72. There are \$1,587 72 on hand aftercertal sums have been appropriated for specified objects. Mrs. Soule has travelled 10,000 miles by land and sea, delivered seventy-five addresses on temperance, religion, education, &c., since the list of April, and met with the most cordial reception whereever she went. The Centenary Association will hold a business meeting this morning for the election of officers. The Convention also meet this morning.

BARNUM MADE A BENEDICT.

During the brief interval that followed the close of the morning session of the Universalist Convention yesterday, before the people had time to dis perse, a commotion was noticed in the Church of the Divine Paternity. Dr. Chapin entered and occupied a chair beneath the pulpit. The organist struck up a wedding quickstep, and rumor carried the news around that P. T. Barnum, the showman, had caught a pretty English Fish and was about to make her his own according to law and custom. In a few moments the organ peaced forth its grandest and Mr. Barnum advanced to the com munion rai, leading on his arm Miss Nancy Fish, a young lady of twenty-six suminers, little and pretty, the daughter of Mr. John Fish, of Southport, a retired manufacturer of Lancashire, England, who has been put on the rack by Mr. Barnum in his autoblography as "An Enterprising Englishman." The bride was dressed in a state-colored dress, and wore a black veivet but with blue leathers. From her ears depended diamond earrings. The bridegroom was attired in an evening dress suit. The knot was tied in short order by Dr. Chapin, and as the happy pair were pronounced husband and wife, according to the laws of God and of the State, the groom imprinted a kiss on his bride's cheek, for which he was applauded by the assemblage and the plous pastor present. The couple immediately retired to the Windsor Hotel, where they are at present domiciled. There was no nonsense oppostentation about the wedding, and lew persons outside the church, not even those in the hotel, knew that a wedding had taken place between the showman and an English lady. Mr. Barnum has been a widower about a year. He is sixty-lour years of age, but wears well. munion rail, leading on his arm Miss Nancy Fish, a

SUICIDE OF AN ELDERLY GERMAN.

Conrad Hamburg, a German, sixty years of age, residing at No. 40 Bartlett street, Brooklyn, com mitted suicide yesterday afternoon by cutting his throat with a carving knife. It appears that the unfortunate man made a similar attempt three days ago, but owing to the timely arrival of some memoers of his family he did not succeed. Yesterday Hamburg quarrelled with his wife about monetary matters and suddenly left the apartment, and going down to the basement severed his windpipe with a knife. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest over the body.

LIVINGSTONE'S MEMORY.

The Glasgow Citizen, of September 4, states that the fund for a statue in that city in memory of Dr. Livingstone has, within a few days, made satisfactory progress. The subscription is limited to \$25 and the committee have had little difficulty in obtaining names. About \$7,500 is the saturated mark of the statue.